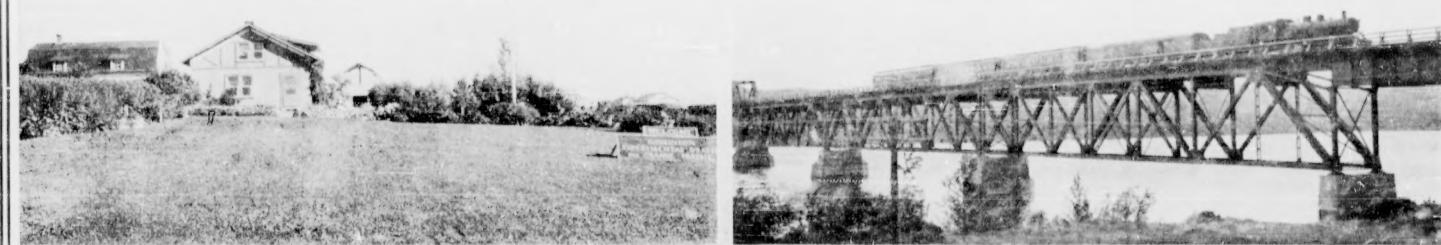


THE NORTHERN TRIBUNE'S
PEACE RIVER
EXHIBIT NUMBER

WITH WHICH IS INCLUDED ITS FOURTH ANNIVERSARY EDITION



The Last Great Frontier

A GROSS AREA OF SOME 60,000,000 ACRES OPEN FOR DEVELOPMENT; LARGER THAN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES; OVER FIFTEEN MILLION ACRES OF GRAIN GROWING LAND

Three hundred miles beyond Edmonton, the capital city of the Province of Alberta, lies the heart of the Peace River country, the last great agricultural frontier of the Western Canadian plains.

The Peace River country has no fixed boundaries. Logically speaking, it consists of the drainage basin of the Peace River proper, an area approximately 93,000 square miles. To this great tract of land might be added certain contiguous areas that can be served best from it and that are allied with it in development and in general physical characteristics.

To these areas belong the headwaters of Lesser Slave Lake, 6,000 square miles in extent which though tributary to the Peace River proper, is described as follows: From longitude 114° west to longitude 123° west and from latitude 52° north to 50° north. The boundaries include the areas mentioned about Lesser Slave Lake and headwaters of day and night. The Peace River proper extends up the extreme upper and lower parts of Peace River. Two-thirds of the area included in these geographical boundaries is in the western part of the province of Alberta; the other third is in the adjacent northeast part of British Columbia.

These areas, when added together, will indicate that the northward boundary of the Peace River country might be quoted as the 60th parallel of north latitude. The boundaries will suggest even more extreme bounds. It is true that the Peace River proper does not extend well into Mackenzie district and that wheat has been ripened as far north as Providence, Simpson and Fort Nelson. Commercial agriculture, however, is restricted to the drainage basin of the main Peace River and the adjacent lands to which reference has been made.

About 120,000 square miles are included in these boundaries, but the upper, or southwestern, part of the area, and including what is called the lower, or northeastern, part includes some poorly drained lands. In the popular conception of the country the potential agricultural possibilities of the heart of the whole region, which, roughly, might be considered the equivalent in area of the drainage basin of Peace River proper,

Gross Area of 60,000,000 Acres

The Peace River agricultural community in this large area has an area of about 60 million acres. This exceeds the combined area of England, Scotland and Wales. The new frontier is larger than the state of Belgium, over five times that of Denmark, more than one-third that of France, and considerably larger than Australia. Compared with well known areas in the United States,

the Peace River country is larger than South Dakota, Kansas or Idaho. It is equal to the combined areas of Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, by over 7 million acres, those of the six New England states, together with New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

Estimating to the actual amount of arable land in this belt available for grain growing under present-day conditions, vary greatly. Estimates of 25 per cent of the gross area, or 15 million acres, conservatively, which would save 15 million acres of grain growing land.

Very approximately, the geographical boundaries of the Peace River country may be defined as follows: From longitude 114° west to longitude 123° west and from latitude 52° north to 50° north. The boundaries include the areas mentioned about Lesser Slave Lake and headwaters of day and night. The Peace River proper extends up the extreme upper and lower parts of Peace River. Two-thirds of the area included in these geographical boundaries is in the western part of the province of Alberta; the other third is in the adjacent northeast part of British Columbia.

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Favorable Agricultural Conditions

Comparatively speaking, the Peace River country is somewhat northern, and judged on this aspect alone its agricultural possibilities have been doubted by many. It has, however, demonstrated that question, however, that the combination of favorable climate, moderate precipitation and good soil guarantees success. It is one of the world's greatest wheat and mixed farming reserves. Its development is well under way, and much rapid strides are being made that any description quickly becomes out of date.



THE GOOD OLD DAYS!—PLOWING IN 1915

The above picture was taken by W. E. Greserson in 1915 on the farm of John Crichton, two and a half miles west of Buffalo Lakes store. It shows the laborious and slow way some of the oldtimers had to use when bringing up their homesteads. Mr. Crichton is a brother of J. P. Crichton, who still resides in the Buffalo Lakes district.

History and Settlement of The Peace River Country

ALTHOUGH CONSIDERED A NEW COUNTRY ITS HISTORY GOES BACK OVER A CENTURY AND A QUARTER TO THE ROMANTIC DAYS OF THE CANOE BRIGADES

While the Peace River country is still spoken of as a new territory, it has a long and interesting history in Western Canadian development. For many years the Indians had been trading with the Athabasca people to the west of the Athabasca River by the year 1778. About ten years later Fort Chipewyan was established as northern headquarters on Lake Athabasca. The mouth of Peace River being not far distant, explorations on this great waterway were soon undertaken by traders.

Explorations by Mackenzie in 1782-91.

It was in the fall of 1782 that Alexander (later Sir Alexander) Mackenzie, a partner of the North-West Company, set out from Fort Chipewyan on his remarkable voyage of discovery to the Pacific Coast. Ascending Peace River as far as a point a few miles above the present town of Peace River, he crossed the divide in a newly constructed post called by him Fort Fork, or the Fort of the Forks. The ruins of this historic establishment are still in evidence. The site, which is now somewhat difficult of access, is on the right bank of Peace River, about six miles above the mouth of its tributary, the Smoky River, and opposite Shalldury Settlement. In

1929 a standard cairn was erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada to perpetuate it. Because of the unfavorable location of the fort, the camp was moved on the Shaftsbury side of the river.

In 1783 Mackenzie completed his journey, finding his way through the Rocky Mountains by Peace River Pass. The expansion of the fur trade was the natural sequence of such exploration. Within a few years several posts were founded at strategic points along Peace River and in the newly discovered territory adjacent to its headwaters, west of the mountains, designated for many years by the traders as "New Caledonia."

Early Fur Trading Posts

Some of these posts have been in existence for a century and a quarter and still do business in the same way as originally. Others have developed into thriving frontier communities. The town of Peace River, for example, had its origin in Mackenzie's wintering post, thus dating its history back to 1782. In the same manner the "Old Establishment," now Fort Vermilion, became two important towns, namely Peace River and Grande Prairie. Several villages are growing rapidly, but the early posts east of the mountains, including Dene, established in 1860, and Fort St. John, in 1865.

The principal posts in the New Caledonia district were Fort MacLeod on MacLeod Lake, established 1857; Fort Chipewyan, established 1860, and Fort George, near the confluence of the Fraser and the Nechako, established 1868.

For several years there was considerable traffic between Fort Chipewyan and New Caledonia by way of Peace River and its affluent, the Parapim. The commerce of the early fur trade immediately west of the

Shrub-covered prairie, settled portions of the district have made rapid strides in development and are already on a par with the oil and agricultural communities. The pioneer has realized the various advantages of civilization. Up and down the river, however, from Hudson House to the head of the Peace River, to Fort Vermilion, north of latitude 58°, are many scattered little settlements that are fast being joined up and consolidated as the bush lands are being taken.

mountains originally flowed through Peace Pass. From Fort Chipewyan the long and intricate route to eastern headquarters, over which the far-famed fur traders made the most remarkable annual voyages, followed the Athabasca River only as far south as McMurray and then turned east to the Chena and thence to the renowned "long portage" and the headwaters of the Churchill.

With the first white men to take up the land in the vicinity of the Peace were concerned primarily with the fur business; they were not indifferent to the horticultural possibilities of the country. One of the resident traders promptly developed a kitchen garden. Over one hundred years ago the good mother at Dunvegan, who had all kinds of common vegetables which were raised and that even small fields of barley had ripened satisfactorily. Want of time, however, was early given

at Shaftsbury and at Fort Vermilion. The agreeable climate was a constant source of attraction to the fur trade, the buffalo and other large game the traders viewed with admiration the vast prairies and park-like lands of the plateau.

During before the rapidly advancing frontier of agricultural settlement had spread from Winnipeg to Edmonton the name of the Peace River country was well known and the lands adjacent to Edmonton had become fairly well settled was this great Peace River reserve given attention.

Early Land Settlement

The census of 1911 showed a total population of 1,000,000 in the Peace River district, including settlers, traders, missionaries and Indians. That of 1921 showed nearly 200,000. This remarkable increase in so short a time in a single decade is due to a rush of land seekers who invaded the district during this period.

This arduous journey by the Athabasca, Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River trail, or the Edson, Sturgeon Lake and Grande Prairie trail, was undertaken by many traders or settlers during the first few years of the rush, but the railroads had penetrated the heart of the district, and the automobile had come into use, weeks of toil and hardship could then be made in one day, with all the comforts and conveniences of modern travel and service.

Settlement spread in two main directions, one comprising the choice prairies north of Peace River and the other the flat, level bottoms of the old trail and the other commercial prairies of the Grande Prairie lands south of Peace River and west of the Smoky. The latter, however, has been the scene of two important towns, namely Peace River and Grande Prairie. Several villages are growing rapidly, but the early posts east of the mountains, including Dene, established in 1860, and Fort St. John, in 1865.

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FAITH

In the Great Peace River Country

Twenty-seven years ago my parents pioneered into the great Northland.

The following winter, when a boy of sixteen years, I drove one of the supply sleighs in my father's caravan, over the long trail of six hundred miles from Edmonton to the door of father's homestead cabin, near the shores of beautiful Lake Saskatchewan, about three miles as the crow flies, north and east from the present village of Weyburn and fourteen miles westward from the town of Girardeau Prairie.

My father filed a proxy adjoining homestead for me the day I became of age.

Twenty-one years ago I proved up on that homestead and started in on my own.

Seventeen years ago, just after the Great War, I married. "WE" then started taming BETTER.

Sixteen years ago I joined and became a member of the Canadian Seed Growers Association, and we have been growing registered seed and breeding Elite foundation seed stock ever since. Today our seed farm is recognized as one of the largest annual distributors of highest quality registered seed on the North American continent. The great Peace River Country is yearly, more and more, coming into its own, and being recognized as the cereal seed bed of the continent.

Fourteen years ago our farm won awards for the first prize for wheat grown in the Great Peace exhibition to be exhibited at the annual Alberta Provincial Fair. Since that time, up and until our farm was barred from world competition at Chicago, three years ago, our grand total major prize winnings at Provincial, National and International shows aggregated in the neighborhood of three hundred separate awards.

Thirteen years ago we obtained our first recognition at the great Chicago International Grain and Hay Show. This was a third prize in hard red spring wheat.

Ten years ago we created a sensation in the agricultural work of grain growing by winning the first and not since repeated, double World Grand Championship in the two major awards of wheat and oats.

Between the years 1920 and 1932 (the year we were barred from competition at the Chicago International), our farm won a grand total of sixteen World Championships in wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, peas, and timothy seed classes at the Chicago International Exhibition.

Year in and year out we are being asked the eternal question, "How do you do it?" And the answer is that one word, "FAITH"—in the great Peace River Country!

Observe the natural growth of vegetation, the beautiful flowers and trees, the great variety of birds, the sturdy tree growth of wood; gauge the tall body trunk and spreading root system of wood; measure and analyze the top soil, and dig up the granite formation, the marshes, the rivers and water supply.

Surely this phenomena is convincing faith in the Almighty and Mother Nature, proving an unbroken progression of agreeable climatic conditions which have prevailed for hundreds of years in the past. Excepting slight modifications by man, these conditions will remain the same. Let us hope that the records of successive authentic records by man to verify these facts. In passing I am happy to state that we have experienced no crop failure in the twenty-six successive years of cropping on our farm.

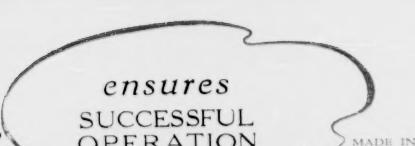
And we have increasing faith that man will use continued fair judgment in cooperating with Mother Nature to further improve the production of the Peace River country. We are approaching the tremendous potentials of the air above, the waters that are, the fish and the game, and the oil and minerals beneath and in this great Peace River Country.

The writer appreciates this opportunity, and considers it a favor to assist The Northern Tribune in putting across the up-to-date public information concerning the Peace River country, which is being sponsored by the affiliated twenty-one Boards of Trade of the great Northland at the Vancouver Golden Jubilee Celebration, taking place in Vancouver, British Columbia, from July 1 to September 1 of this year.

I thank the people of this great Northland for again demonstrating their faith in me by placing me in charge of this opportune exhibit and display. I believe this the greatest opportunity we will have ever had to tell the world about the great potentialities in our great Peace River Country.

HERMAN TRELLE

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Continuous
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Cook Electrically on This
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Save 3 Ways
with a

General Electric Refrigerator

A.G.E. BRINGS YOU THREE BIG SAVINGS:

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3. saves upkeep because G.E. are durable and the 5 years Protection Plan protects you for 5 years against any expense on the sealed-in mechanism.

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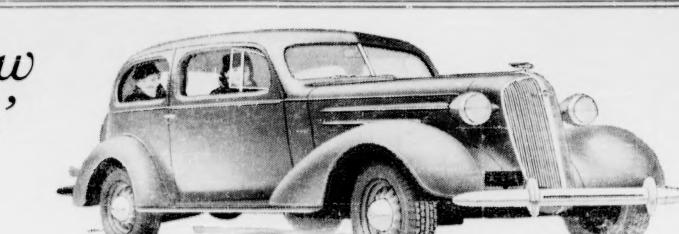
Phone 149

Grande Prairie, Alberta

*The New
Pioneers'
Choice*

Because they get
More Features and
More Value
When they buy

a...



Shrewdness had to be a necessary asset of those who penetrated the untamed West to establish therein a home. A stout heart and gallant hand were as vital necessary for the well-being of their dear ones while plodding forward into bleak wilderness.

Today's pioneer finds all his standards of shrewdness for safe, fast, economical transportation provided in Chevrolet, the only low priced car that's completely equipped.

Not only do they get the solid steel turret top

the greatest standard of modern safety and beauty—but they also get in Chevrolet all these six features of a really big car: Perfectly Hydraulie Brakes, Valve-in-Head Engines, Phasers, No-Draft Ventilation, safety Glass in every window, and on the Master De Luxe Models, Knee-action sliding side. Of course Chevrolet gives you all the other luxuriant appointments that make driving a pleasure.

Come to us today, and check up on your savings under the greatly reduced GMAC time payment plan.

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(Standard Series 2-pass. Coupe)
Master De Luxe Models
from \$864
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CHEVROLET
GIVES YOU ALL SIX...PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES...TURRET TOP BODIES BY FISHER...VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE...FISHER NO DRAFT VENTILATION...KNEE ACTION (in Master De Luxe Models)...SAFETY GLASS THROUGHOUT

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Pictures on The Tribune's Front Cover

TOP—Confluence of Smoky and Peace near town of Peace River, seen from hilltop. This view was the favorite of many people. It gave them a momentary memory is on the spot where he used to stand. The inscription on this monument reads: "H. F. Davis, born in Vermont, 1820, died at Slave Lake, 1880. He came to the Peace River in 1862. He was a very man's friend and never locked his cabin door." A fine tribute and one appropriate to many pioneers of the West.

MIDDLE—Grande Prairie's main street (Third Avenue South) at 10 o'clock Saturday night. Picture taken June 20 by Cameron White. Below a time exposure, only a faint outline of moving people and objects is visible. The picture makes Grande Prairie on Grande Prairie streets on Saturday night is an eye-opener to visitors from the "outside" and convincing evidence to those in the country.

BOTTOM LEFT—Dominion Experimental Station at Beaver Lodge, an institution that is doing fine work in and for the country. Fuller description on page 1, section 3.

BOTTOM RIGHT—A. H. train crossing steel bridge over the Peace at the town of Peace River. It is the only million-dollar steel bridge in a land whose resources justify a dozen such bridges.

WE ARE INDEBTED:

To F. H. Kite, F.R.G.S., and the National Development Bureau of the Department of the Interior, for much valuable information and assistance taken from the book, "The Peace River Country, Canada" (Third Edition 1930). Anyone interested in the Peace River country should read this booklet. It can be secured free from the Bureau.

To Mr. A. J. L. Leake, author of a series of interesting data, supplying articles, etc. Many of the pictures used were obtained from photographs taken by him.

To R. E. Leake, photographer, Beaver Lodge, an amateur who has given his services for many fine photographs they donated to the good of the cause.

To the Peace River Block News at Dawson Creek and The Northern Gazette at Peace River for comradeship and willing co-operation.

To our advertisers for loyal and generous support.

To our correspondents and all others who have so splendidly assisted in the production of this special number.

Travelogue of Country South Peace River; Limitless Land Where Romance Hovers

REGION OF ENORMOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR ALL—FARMERS, LUMBER MEN, TRADES PEOPLE, MERCANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, ARTISTS AND POETS

By MAUD MEWEN

Colonization in Canada has followed the path of the great rivers and it has ever been northward and westward that the hardy souls have moved and eastward for the resting-places of our ancestors. The sons and grandsons of those who conquered the St. Lawrence, the Red, the Saskatchewan and the Peace River are taming the northland. A square sitting smoking contentedly in her tepee fashioned of tent-canvas and poles are perched precariously at this strange new sight—the track of the white man.

The Peace River country is a great land, limitless land, with the spirit of romance hovering over it. It is the land that lures, I am the land that breeds;

sleeps in eternal beauty, crystallizes in golden morn.

This is the land of enormous possibilities. It appeals to all—farms, lumber, trades people, merchants, professional men, artists and poets. The world's goods, including their dogen or so home—these took their heads out of the crates (which were built on the back of the covered wagons) and something more to recompense their owners for the journey they were taking; they laid an anchor in the prairie, then encamped, broke the stillness of the long northland. A square sitting smoking contentedly in her tepee fashioned of tent-canvas and poles are perched precariously at this strange new sight—the track of the white man.

One who battles and beats ahead, and the one who goes for gold.

Look along the historic trail we pass the hills and valleys adjacent to the mighty Peace, soon coming to the lively little town of Rycroft, from which we travel westward to the town of Spirit River. The district of "Spirit" has been settled for a number of years, and the town of the beat of the Peace River district.

Crossing through the Burnt Hills, the trail leads west and winding its way for several miles, the scenery here has a magical charm. Where the small clearings appear, one catches a glimpse of the grain fields, the orchards and valleys of the surrounding country. But all too soon we pass this delightful wilderness and arrive at the great town of Peace River.

Young John Albrecht, the first settler, has caught the optimism and aggressiveness of the country and is a progressive leader in the community.

The little bounds behind the church tell a story all their own, of lives given in sacrifice to this new peace and private needs of civilization.

The ferry has been in operation for more than a quarter of a century, and like "The Prairie Greyhounds":

"I carry the brave and the bold; I carry the weak for the lame; I carry the brave and the bold; I carry the weak for the lame."

The one whose past is a thing that's dead,

He buried, for a landlike double; The little bounds behind the church tell a story all their own, of lives given in sacrifice to this new peace and private needs of civilization.

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The ferry has been in operation for more than a quarter of a century, and like "The Prairie Greyhounds":

"I carry the brave and the bold; I carry the weak for the lame; I carry the brave and the bold; I carry the weak for the lame."

The one whose past is a thing that's dead,

He buried, for a landlike double;

The little bounds behind the church tell a story all their own, of lives given in sacrifice to this new peace and private needs of civilization.

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The ferry has been in operation for more than a quarter of a century, and like "The Prairie Greyhounds":

Land of Cereal Kings and Princes ---

PRIZE WINNERS WHO MADE THE PEACE RIVER FAMOUS

There is no agricultural country in the world which has been in the world's public eye to the same extent for this last number of years as the Peace River, the reason being that no other agricultural area ever produced so many prize winners.

In 1895 Rev. J. Gough, living then at Fort Chipewyan, Alberta, was awarded first prize in wheat at the Philadelphia Centennial.

In 1903 Rev. J. Gough, living then at Grande Prairie, won first prize in wheat at the Chicago World's Fair.

Years passed. Then in 1923 Herman Trele of the Wembley district won three prizes in wheat and one wheat class at the Exposition. At the same show Robert Cochrane of the East End, Grande Prairie, won third in timothy.

This was the beginning of a long list of achievements by northern exhibitors which has attracted the attention of the world. It has really stamped the Peace River as being especially adapted to the growing of cereals.

Herman Trele, who has won more world's championships in grain than any other man, once stated to The Northern Tribune that the secret for a boy to capture the World's Championship in wheat was this: The achievement of "Jack" Allsop of the Wembley district, who was awarded this honor at Chicago in 1934.

This was the beginning of a long list of achievements by northern exhibitors which has attracted the attention of the world. It has really stamped the Peace River as being especially adapted to the growing of cereals.

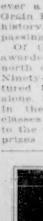
The Grain King frankly admits he can't grow cereals in his climate which he has in any other section of the American continent.

Blessed with ideal soil and climate, this great land empire has men and boys, and women, too—who are working along scientific lines in agriculture and are improving seed production.

Briefly summed up, the successes attained in the big shows on the continent by this country can be traced to the fact that the result of the natural conditions coupled with men and boys who have and are today energetically and scientifically working and are improving seed production.



JACK ALLSOP
Of Wembley



JUSTYN RIGBY
Of Lake Saskatoon



1936, the districts in northern Alberta won 78, or 12 per cent of the total number of the awards.

Down to the end of 1932 the Grande Prairie district alone had four inter-district titles, 12 firsts, 17 second, three in oats and four in peas, as well as six reserves, and a long string of prizes, including three firsts in timothy.

The following is the long list of awards and placings won by Peace River exhibitors in outstanding record of notable achievements:

List of Winners

WINNERS OF WORLD WHEAT CHAMPIONSHIPS AT CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION	
J. W. Abbott, Baldonnel, B.C.	1930—At Chicago: 7th, Spring Wheat.
1931—At Chicago: 7th, Spring Wheat.	1932—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.
1933—At Chicago: 7th, Winter Wheat.	1934—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.
W. D. Albright, Beaver Lodge	1935—At Toronto: 2nd, Spring Wheat.
1936—At Toronto: 2nd, Spring Wheat.	1937—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.
Sidney J. "Jack" Allsop, Wembley	1938—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.
1939—At Toronto: 5th, Hard Spring Wheat.	1940—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.
1941—At Chicago: 5th, Hard Spring Wheat.	1942—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.
E. Anderson, Erin Lodge	1943—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.
1944—At Chicago: 1st, Alfalfa.	1945—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.
Eric Anderson, Wembley	1946—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.
1947—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.	1948—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.
P. U. Clubine, Wembley	1949—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.
1950—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.	1951—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.
R. H. McDonald, Fairview	1952—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.
1953—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.	1954—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.
H. J. Wright, Alberta	1955—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.
Robert Cochrane, Grande Prairie	1956—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.
1957—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.	1958—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.
W. J. Thomson, Treas.	1959—At Chicago: 7th, Alfalfa.

1930—At Provin. Seed Fair (1931): 1st, Winter Wheat.

1932—At Provin. Seed Fair (1931): 1st, Winter Wheat.

1933—At Provin. Seed Fair (1931): 1st, Winter Wheat.

1934—At Provin. Seed Fair (1931): 1st, Winter Wheat.

1935—At Provin. Seed Fair (1931): 1st, Winter Wheat.

1936—At Provin. Seed Fair (1931): 1st, Winter Wheat.

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1981—At Provin. Seed Fair (1931): 1st, Winter Wheat.

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2016—At Provin. Seed Fair (1931): 1st, Winter Wheat.

2017—At Provin. Seed Fair (1931): 1st, Winter Wheat.

2018—At Provin. Seed Fair (1931): 1st, Winter Wheat.

2019—At Provin. Seed Fair (1931): 1st, Winter Wheat.

2020—At Provin. Seed Fair (1931): 1st, Winter Wheat.

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2054—At Provin. Seed Fair (1931): 1st, Winter Wheat.

2055—At Provin. Seed Fair (1931): 1st, Winter Wheat.

A Glorious Domain of Opportunity



FARM HOME OF ROBERT COCHRANE

For many years Mr. Cochrane has been a winner at the big shows. He captured the world's timothy championship at Regina in 1931 with his sample of timothy seed. Mr. Cochrane's farm in the Peace River country is demonstrated by his modern brick home, shown above. The champion himself is seen examining a sample from one of his crops.

LIST OF WINNERS

(Continued from Page Four)

1933—At World's Grain Exhibition: 49th, Hard Red Spring Wheat; 50th, 45th, White Oats (Medium or Late).
1933—At Toronto: 4th, Wheat; At Chicago: 10th, Hard Red Spring Wheat.
1934—At Toronto: 3rd, Hard Red Spring Wheat; 10th, Oats.
Joe Schutte, Athabasca
1935—At Toronto: 6th, Junior Wheat Club members.
Paul Sebastian, Wembley
1936—At Prov. Seed Fair (1931): 2nd, Oats (Beginners).
1931—At Prov. Seed Fair (1931): 1st, Oats; Seed Fair (1932): 1st, Oats (Gr.). 2nd, Oats (Beginners); 3rd, Spring Wheat (Gr.).
1932—At Toronto: 1st, Canadian Oats (Ses); 3rd, Oat Sheaf (Sr.); 1st, Hard Spring Wheat (Gr.); 1st, Late White Oats (Gr.).
1933—At World's Grain Exhibition: 6th, Hard Red Spring Wheat; 50th, Class.
1933—At Toronto: 5th, Junior Wheat Club members.
1934—At Toronto: 1st, Junior Hard Red Spring Wheat; 2nd, Late White Oats (Gr.).
Peter Sebastian, Wembley
1931—At Toronto: 3rd, Oats (Gr.); At Prov. Seed Fair (1930): 10th, Spring Wheat (Gr.); 1st, Oats (Open) and Championship (Gr.).
1932—At Toronto: 7th, Oats, White Other than Early (Gr.); 2nd, Oat Sheaf (Gr.); 2nd, Hard Red Spring Wheat (Gr.); 2nd, Late White Oats (Gr.).
1933—At Prov. Edmonton: 1st, Early Wheat; Special Reserve Prize on Wheat; At Toronto: 4th, Jun. Wheat (Gr.); Members.
Alcide Shank, Athabasca
1930—At Prov. Seed Fair (1931): 1st, Spring Wheat.
1931—At Prov. Seed Fair (1932): 1st, Spring Wheat.
Eddie J. Shank, Athabasca
1928—At Grande Prairie (1929): 1st, Western Oats; 1st, Timothy.
1929—At Chicago: 1st, Early Oats (Cross); 7th, Spring Wheat; 9th, Timothy. Seeds: At Prov. Fair (1930): 1st, Oats, unregistered (Victory), Zone 1;



S. B. ALLSOP

At a consistent winner at the big shows since 1930. He is the father of "Jack" Allsop.

1st, Oats, Unregistered (Bian-
nected (Victory), Zone 1; 1st,
Timothy Seed; 2nd, Peas; 1st,
White Potatoes. At Calgary
Exhibition (1930): 1st, Oats;
2nd, Banner Oats; 5th,
Victory Oats. At Edmonton
Exhibition (1930): 1st, Banner
Oats; 4th, Peas; 21st, Spring
Wheat. At Regina Exibit (1930): 1st,
Banner Oats; 9th, Victory Oats.
At O.S.A. Seed Fair (1930):
3rd, Spring Wheat (Garnet);
5th, Oats (Victory).
1930—At Toronto: 7th, Spring Wheat;
At Prov. Seed Fair (1931): 1st,
Spring Wheat (Gr.).
1931—At Prov. Seed Fair (1932): 1st,
Spring Wheat.
George Shank, Athabasca
1930—At Prov. Seed Fair (1931): 3rd,
Oats (Beginners).
Arthur M. Smith, Wembley
1930—At Edmonton Exhibition (1931):
1st, Timothy; 2nd, Oats. At
Regina Exhibition (1931): 1st,
Garnet Wheat.
1931—At Prov. Seed Fair: 1st and Reserve
Championship, Spring Wheat.
1932—At World's Grain Exhibition:
47th, Hard Red Spring Wheat.
J. C. Washington, Dawson Creek
1928—At Grande Prairie (1929):
1st, Western Oats; 1st, Timothy.
1929—At Chicago: 1st, Early Oats
(Cross); 7th, Spring Wheat;
9th, Timothy. Seeds: At Prov.
Fair (1930): 1st, Oats, un-
registered (Victory), Zone 1;

Stewart Bros., Wembley
1931—At Prov. Seed Fair (1932): 1st,
Certified Certified Potatoes; 4th,
At Toronto: 6th, Potatoes
(Seed) Irish Cobblers.

GEO. STOLL, WEMBLEY

At a consistent winner at the big shows since 1930. He is the father of "Jack" Allsop.

1932—At Toronto: 1st, Western Rye

1933—At World's Grain Exhibition:

8th, Agropyron Species.

1933—At Toronto: 2nd, Western Rye

1934—At Grande Prairie

1935—At Grande Prairie

1936—At Grande Prairie

1937—At Grande Prairie

1938—At Grande Prairie

1939—At Grande Prairie

1940—At Grande Prairie

1941—At Grande Prairie

1942—At Grande Prairie

1943—At Grande Prairie

1944—At Grande Prairie

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2098—At Grande Prairie

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2100—At Grande Prairie

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2106—At Grande Prairie

2107—At Grande Prairie

2108—At Grande Prairie

2109—At Grande Prairie

Yes, There Are Golf Courses

By J. H. SISSONS



THE CLUB-HOUSE ON RICHMOND HILL GOLF COURSE

The critical onlooker watching for the first time a game of golf is certain that a green-up man is queer, or even worse. When he begins hitting a little ball around a field, he feels confident that if he wished to do so he could hit it so far that he could with ease drive a golf ball two hundred and fifty yards or more straight and true down a fairway. But when the ball after three inches in diameter appears to him to be the simplest kind of child's play, he is convinced that there is something wrong with the game. However, let him once play a few games and he is irretrievably lost and will never quit although he may feel that he has most exasperating and tantalizing game that was ever invented to test the profanity of man, and although in his heart he knows that he will never make a golfer that he never, never will make a golfer.

Golf has indeed a remarkable hold on devotees. It is a game that has increased enormously from year to year in popularity. Golf affords just the right kind of exercise and recreation for the average man. It is a game which the ordinary individual can play himself, while he can also enjoy the company and the privilege of its members to keep the course in playable shape. The long grass during the summer was a great attraction. It was decided that the solution for this was sheep and accordingly the property was fenced, a corral was built, and the surrounding fields were put under the care of the pasturing of a number of sheep. This worked fine and the members were quite enthusiastic until one night a number of the sheep had in the night got among the flock and killed over twenty of the sheep. After that it was a case of letting the grass grow and hunt for your ball. This old course was used until 1927.

When the parties who had purchased the property decided to use it for farming purposes, it was then necessary to seek a new location, but this was done in this direction until 1929 when the land on the top of Richmond Hill was acquired for a new course.

The old course did not extend to Grande Prairie. Clement had a course which was in many respects a much better course than the one at Grande Prairie. The club, with C. C. Cady as president and Jim Lenagan as

secretary, had one year a membership of over sixty. Their course was located about half way between Clairmont and Grande Prairie and was well laid out with wide fairways and turf greens.

In the spring of 1929 a meeting was called of those in the district who were interested in golf for the purpose of forming a new club. Clairmont, Wembley and Grande Prairie were represented, and it was unanimously decided to form a company and purchase eighty acres on the west of Richmond Hill about seven miles of Grande Prairie.

The site chosen was suitable in almost every respect. Richmond Hill is almost half way between Grande Prairie, Clairmont and Wembley and convenient to the whole territory. The land itself is rolling, with a few scattered poplar groves. Its greatest advantage is its wonderful view which can be obtained of the surrounding country. From the top of the hill can be seen at least seven lakes and a wide expanse of cultivated

farms, prairie and parkland. In one direction can be glimpsed in the distance the outline of the Mounain peaks, in another the banks of the Smoky River, in another the wooded slopes of Saddle Mountain. It affords a bird's eye view that helps to proper appreciation of the extent, diversity and possibilities of the Grande Prairie country.

In order that the course might be laid out to the very best advantage, the services were secured of Mr. Julian Smart, a well-known golf architect. Smart has a well-merited reputation for such work and the course of nine holes laid out by him on Richmond Hill is one of the finest in the country. He is proud. Practically every fairway affords an interesting and different view of the surrounding country.

The first meeting was held at Lake View for number one, Mental Hazard for four, Dynamite for seven, and Driver's Delight for eight, having meaning all their own for members.

The fairies and gnomes are kept in good shape throughout the season and there are enough natural hazards to prevent Old Man Far from losing his supremacy.

The clubhouse is a house 40 x 30 feet, with a ten-foot glazed and screened veranda facing north and affording an excellent view of most of the surrounding country.

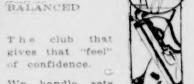
The ground floor of the club-house is divided into a lounge, kitchen and locker room. The lounge room is large, well lighted, with high ceiling and French windows opening on the veranda. Its central feature is a fireplace, with a mantel of stone and art and most suitable for a club-house.

The present membership of the club is about one hundred and forty. The governing body of the club consists of a board of nine governors,

When... GOLF Was First Played

IN GRANDE PRAIRIE—We furnished the equipment for pioneer golfers of those early days. Today we stock the best in golf supplies and carry a full line of

The choice of Champions Pro-Made Clubs

HAND-MADE
AND HAND-BALANCED

The club that gives that "feel" of confidence.

We handle sets to suit all purposes—and adapted precisely to the novice, ardent fan, or the lofty champion.

THE SPORTING GOODS STORE

Bell-Fleming HARDWARE - LIMITED

GRANDE PRAIRIE ALBERTA

PHOTOGRAPHS of DISTINCTION

The WHITE STUDIO GRANDE PRAIRIE, ALBERTA

Bar V Dairy

ESTABLISHED IN 1919

Has the largest herd of purebred Holsteins in Northern Alberta.

Milk from Holstein Cows

Leading nutrition specialists recommend Holstein cows' milk for the following reasons:

1. Soft easily digested curds.
2. Low percentage of volatile glycerides.
3. Moderate fat content. Permits a greater mineral absorption.
4. Small fat globules. Easily absorbed in enteric tract.

I. V. MACKLIN

Phone R202

FOR THE VERY BEST IN MILK AND CREAM

Bank of Montreal Has Played Part In G. P.'s Growth

Opened Its First Banking Office In
Grande Prairie in November
Of 1918

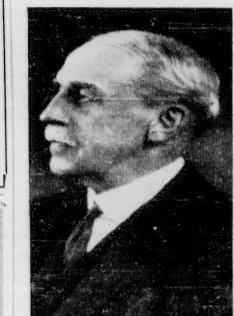
IN UNPRETENTIOUS QUARTERS

With Rapid Growth Of Town A
Modern Brick Building Was
Soon Erected

E. G. Evans was in charge of the bank for two years when E. T. Hackling was reappointed to the management, remaining here until 1918. Hackling is now manager of the bank's office at Red Deer. He was followed successively by R. O. G. Bennett, at that time assistant manager in the bank's service; G. W. McBride, now in charge of the Wainwright branch, and C. R. McKay, who was appointed to the position in 1932.

Recollections of pioneer days in Grande Prairie bring to mind the fact that old-established institutions have played in the development of the town. One of these is the local office of the Bank of Montreal—Canada's oldest bank.

The present banking office is the successor to the first temporary shack holding the bank's affairs for 18 years ago. The first office was opened in November, 1918, by E. T. Hackling—a name very well known in the district. Hackling came to Grande Prairie the day after the Armistice with instructions to proceed to Grande Prairie there to open a bank and those to remain until relieved. This he did opening the banking office in

W. A. BOG
General Manager, Bank of Montreal

a small one-roomed building, and before Mr. Hackling received his relief, March, 1919, the office was well established. He was succeeded by E. G. Evans, during whose time the permanent building was erected.

The confidence in the future of the town that was evidenced by this action proved to be well founded. In the early days of the town, population numbered in 1918, there were a town of 1,500 and one that to-day is modern and progressive in record and outlook.

Prior to 1917, when the Bank of Montreal—the first permanent bank in the country—was established Canada consisted only of Upper and Lower Canada and the Maritime Provinces, while its paid-up capital and reserves represent a total in excess of \$75,000,000, and its assets in excess of \$100,000,000.

The value of the bank to the country, however, is not to be measured so much by the amount of its capital, or by the amount of its assets, but by the security it has given to those who have trusted it. The experience it has furnished for the exchange of the Canadian dollar, and the development it has contributed to the development of the country.

A Canadian institution, the mystery of the Bank of Montreal is one of almost romantic interest. On a June day 119 years ago—50 years before Confederation—there were laid in Montreal the first foundations of the present bank, an institution that was destined to become one of the largest banking institutions in the world.

The Bank of Montreal, the Bonat Permanent Waves

The Bonat method produces perfect ringlet waves with absolutely no burns or heat to the head and produces soft natural waves impossible by any other method.

Santurello automatic winding is another feature of this process.

Shamrock Beauty Parlor
Grand Prairie
Fingerwaving, Marcelling, Ladies' Haircutting, Facials, Etc.



Personality and Charm

Are enhanced and adapted to one's individual make-up by our trained operators with

The Bonat method produces perfect ringlet waves with absolutely no burns or heat to the head and produces soft natural waves impossible by any other method.

Santurello automatic winding is another feature of this process.

Shamrock Beauty Parlor
Grand Prairie
Fingerwaving, Marcelling, Ladies' Haircutting, Facials, Etc.

IN THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

hosted annually by the members. The following activities, Grande Prairie, ladies' financial and membership, are conducted annually by the governors and committees.

The annual golf tournament is held in July.

The professional of the club is Alex Stoen, who is known as "Sandy."

The caterer of the club-house is Dawson Lodge.

The golfers of the club are invited to the Peacock Inn, Grande Prairie, vice-president Robert McLean, secretary-treasurer, A. E. Galway.

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Grande Prairie Has Rapid Growth

**Commercial and Educational Centre
of the Peace River Country**

The development from a few houses to now being the most important centre of the Peace River Country is a record of the proud growth of the town of Grande Prairie, which now boasts of a population of upwards of 3,800.

The development of the town can be traced back to 1916, when the railway reached this point. What was then a village was organized into a town in 1917, with John Michaels as its first Mayor.

Grande Prairie has a unique record in that, despite the depression, steady progress has been made and taxes lowered.

Financially it occupies a splendid position, its adventure debt having been met.

Some years ago a survey was made of the town site, which included water and sewer. The depression having set in nothing was done in the matter. At present the question is under consideration and the town is seriously considering installing at least a start of the system.

Realizing the importance of Grande Prairie as a market centre, wholesale companies have established wholesale plants here. Practically every machine company makes this point its distributing centre.

Some forty travellers work out of Grande Prairie, a further indication of the town's importance as a business centre.

The town is also an educational centre, with public high and separate schools and a girls' academy. There is also a business college.

Grande Prairie is becoming a haven for live stock dealers, who carry such a wide range of goods that it is not necessary for anyone to send out for what he wants. The streets are gradually being built up to standard and arched.

Side by side with the general growth of the town there has been good industrial development with well-kept gardens, lawns and trees. A few years ago the only artificial completed in three months time.

G. P. TOWN FATHERS
The following are the members of Grande Prairie town council: Mayor P. J. Tooley; Councillors: G. W. Simpson, A. D. Wishart, T. W. Bentley, J. B. Oliver, N. H. Swallow, and Robt. Keys.

Light was that of the lamp lantern and candle. Today there is a large power plant, which distributes electric current thirteen miles north forty miles west.

Established on an outside justice seat years ago, there is now a resident judge and court is held regularly in a well-appointed court-house.

After a good start already made in tree planting, the timber planting policy adopted two years ago in time every street will be lined with trees.

Not overlooking the pleasure side of life, there have been set aside in the heart of the town as a recreation park.

Grande Prairie is also an important financial centre, there being three chartered banks.

Surrounded by a fertile country, with an excellent crop in the making, Grande Prairie faces the future with confidence.

The town's domestic water is supplied by two deep wells and government analysis shows the water to be safe for drinking. Fire protection there is a cast iron pipe line with hydrants on the main street. Pressure is supplied by a high steel water tower, one of the highest in the country.

The fire department with good fire-fighting equipment is another of the town's assets.

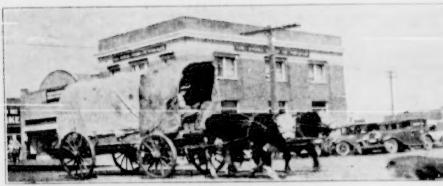
The Hospital of the Grande Prairie Municipal Hospital District is located in the town. It is a well managed and fully equipped institution with a very efficient staff. A new wing is under construction, which is to be

completed in three months time.



LOOKING EAST DOWN THE HIGHWAY FROM A POINT NEAR THE GOLF LINKS ON RICH-MOND HILL

The town of Grande Prairie is seen in the distance, six miles from where this picture was taken.



OLD-TIME CONVEYANCE ON ONE OF GRANDE PRAIRIE'S MAIN BUSINESS CORNERS

Covered wagons drawn by oxen are now a rarity in this rapidly growing town of the North, though once quite plentiful.

THE CITY OF THE NORTH

The TOWN of GRANDE PRAIRIE

Extends congratulations to The Northern Tribune on its anniversary. For four years The Tribune has been an integral part of our community life, and we wish it many more years in which to boast for Grande Prairie and all of Peace River, district of Canada.

Progressive Centre Serves entire North

Grande Prairie, the hub of the North's industries and commerce, is also the centre of an extensive grain growing district now producing over 100 million bushels of grain at international fairs of the World's Wheat, Timothy, Peas and Oat Kings, who reside within fifteen miles.

Situated in this ideally adapted district for agriculture, the town is the best finished beef and bacon in the province.

This largest centre in the North is located on the Northern Alberta Railway, approximately 100 miles northwest of Edmonton. It is 100 miles from Sturgeon Lake.

It serves south Peace River as principal distribution business, educational, medical, hospital and banking centre.

Educational opportunities are amply provided for with a nine-room fully equipped public school employing eight teachers, an additional teacher for the town, a three-room separate school, all substantial buildings of brick. Full training in business courses is taught at a private costly insurance scheme.

25,000

Square Miles of Vacationist and Tourist Interest

Grande Prairie and districts offers everything the tourist and vacationist desires for a journey long or short, dry, invigorating air, warm sun and sunshine have brought back the glow of health to many who were ill.

These have brought to the healthy energy to the hollidayer.

Miles of rolling hills patterned with the famous "Wheat King" grasses of the land - exciting days spent fishing in the countless lakes that dot the landscape, swimming, hunting with gun or camera, the big and small game sports, many day sportsmen from all the continent.

More pleasant living goes hand in hand with the many modern conveniences here seen, encouraged and carried through by the energetic group in this great grain growing section. Fishing, shooting, whistling finds substantial reward for any honest effort.

Active Service Club Fosters Development

The local Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce is a highly caliberized organization that has taken a leading part in developing and marketing the town and the area with the foreign trade based on the belief that Grande Prairie offers many opportunities to business and industrial enterprises.

The constant effects brought about lowered freight rates, a more rapid movement of considerable importance to the agriculturist.

A modern economy and a large flour mill, power plant, lumber mills, oil refinery, etc., have brought about a marked increase in the town which due to this brings deep interest in the community's expansion.

Its sphere of attraction has brought wheat industry publicity in your home by a newspaper being issued daily by the Farmers' Co-operative Publishing Company, the largest oil refinery in the Peace River section sponsored by the Associated Boards of Traders, during Vancouver's Golden Jubilee.

More pleasant living goes hand in hand with the many modern conveniences here seen, encouraged and carried through by the energetic group in this great grain growing section. Fishing, shooting, whistling finds substantial reward for any honest effort.

Information will gladly be furnished by anyone writing to the GRANDE PRAIRIE BOARD OF TRADE.

THE CENTRE OF THE WORLD'S FINEST GRAIN COUNTRY

P. J. TOOLEY, Mayor; President of Board of Trade

COUNCILLORS:

L. C. Porteous, N. H. Swallow, G. W. Simpson, A. D. Wishart, T. W. Bentley, J. B. Oliver, Robt. Keys, Secy. Town of Grande Prairie - W. J. Thomson, Secy. Board of Trade

Clothes Conscious!

THE BETTER DRESSED MAN
PRIDES HIMSELF IN THE
APPEARANCE OF HIS CLOTHES

It is quite right—it's an essentiality
and it's important

**Stredulinsky's
Clothes Are
Custom-Built**

It was the dress of the better
and man.

We handle the best of imported
British Serge, British Tweeds and
English Fine Woollens.

We buy women from Karp & Co.
Vancouver

We Guarantee You
Fit and Comfort

C. Stredulinsky
MERCHANT TAILOR

Soaring TO NEW HEIGHTS

EACH month, in our large pleasure to see an
ever growing number of satisfied customers.

This steadily rising number of business volume is indicative prior that we have an outlet in fair measure in carrying out the policies to which the firm of Nelson & Archibald pledged themselves.

As in the past, Nelson & Archibald will strive to merit continued patronage of Peace River's stamping public—by supplying ladies' blouses and children's clothing manufactured by well known firms, and quality goods to meet the requirements of an active, energetic people.

MILADY'S Wardrobe

ALWAYS STOCKED WITH
THE MOST EXCITING FASHIONS WHEN
YOU SHOP AT NELSON &
ARCHIBALD

Around the many lines of quality
make-before-stocked, we feature
Ladies' Suits, Coats, and Dresses
From Leading Eastern Houses
Gossard Foundation Garments
Jantzen Knitted Suits for Ladies
Superstitch Hosiery
"Fashion" Hats

FRESH FIRST
QUALITY
GROCERIES
AT ALL
TIMES

FRESH FRUIT
AND
VEGETABLES
IN SEASON

MEN TOO ★★ Prefer Our Clothing Values

For the added service, quality and appearance of cost
manufactured does not

JANTZEN SWIMWEAR, SWIMMING SUITS AND TRUNKS
ART CLOTHES MADE TO MEASURE SUITING
LEICKE BOOTS AND SHOES
LEWIS SHIRTS (with the only reinforced collar)
STAFFORD UNDERWEAR
HARVEY MOORE HOME

WATSON WORK GLOVES (see page 24)

**NELSON &
ARCHIBALD**

Where You Get QUALITY at Lowest Prices

Phone 40 We Deliver Grande Prairie



P. J. TOOLEY
Mayor of Grande Prairie

BILLIE being the Chief Magistrate
is also President of the Board
of Trade and chairman of the
Citizen Committee.

Elected to the council twelve years
ago and to the mayorship four years
ago, few men have given so much of
their time to civic matters as has
Mayor Tooley.

A citizen of Grande Prairie and
elected to the upwards of twenty-five
years ago, Billie has risen from a mere
handful to its present size and of
considerable importance as a
commercial, wholesale and educational
center.

He has been instrumental in
securing the whole system of transports
from the horse and ox teams
employed by the railroad and
steamship lines to the railroads and
steamship lines.

In the early days his business
flourished directly north of town. At
that time the railroad had played a big
part in the development of the town
and it is credit to the Mayor that
he was one of the lead "agitators"
in the early days of the town's
development.

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